

THE RECORD OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Association Activities

AT THE April meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Inc. the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Honorable I. Montefiore Levy was a member of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York for 37 years and served with distinction as a member of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York; and

WHEREAS, through the generosity of Judge Levy's family, funds have been granted to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Inc. to provide for the planting of two trees at the entrance of the House of the Association in memory of Judge Levy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Fund accepts with gratitude this thoughtful gift and directs that copies of this resolution be sent to Judge Levy's family and that it be published in THE RECORD of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE on Military Justice recently released a "Report on Proposed Amendments to, and Association Bill

Amending, the Uniform Code of Military Justice." The report was circulated to members of Congress and to other interested groups.

Senator Jacob K. Javits and Congressman John V. Lindsay have introduced bills embodying amendments to the Uniform Code as suggested by the Committee of which Everett A. Frohlich is Chairman (S 1553; H.R. 6255).

Highlights of the recommendations of the Committee are:

1. An accused is permitted to elect trial by single-officer special court-martial irrespective (except in time of war or national emergency) of whether the convening authority consents thereto.
2. The right of an accused person to receive a verbatim record of his general court-martial trial is retained, with the proviso that if he receives a "special court-martial type sentence" he must make a specific request in order to be entitled to such a record.
3. The power to adjudge punitive discharges is withdrawn from special courts-martial.
4. The authority of the law officer to consult with general court-martial members on the form of the findings without the presence of accused and counsel is terminated.
5. Specific provision is made for law officers to preside over general courts-martial and to control, direct and regulate their proceedings.
6. Records of the proceedings of a general court-martial are required to be prepared under the direction of the law officer rather than general court-martial members.
7. Authority to rule on continuances is transferred from general court-martial members to the law officer.
8. Authority to rule on challenges is transferred from general court-martial members to the law officer.
9. Summary courts-martial are abolished.
10. The Judge Advocates General are to rate members of boards of review for efficiency; officers serving on such boards must be of at least field grade or its equivalent with at least 5 years' standing at the bar; and such officers are exempted from statutory restrictions pertaining to the assignment of officers to Washington, D.C.
11. Law officers are under the sole command of, and detailed by, the Judge Advocates General, and such officers must be of at least field grade or its equivalent with at least 5 years' standing at the bar.
12. The Boards for Correction of Military Records are empowered to remove the fact of court-martial conviction in appropriate cases.
13. Service regulations permitting an accused to refuse nonjudicial pun-

ishment and elect trial by court-martial must require that trial be the single-officer special court-martial.

14. Power to punish for contempt is transferred from general court-martial members to the law officer.



THE SIXTEENTH Annual Art Exhibition, sponsored by the Committee on Art, Edmund T. Delaney, Chairman, opened with a reception at the House of the Association. There were more exhibits than at any previous art show.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee in charge of the exhibition was Myer D. Mermin.

Franz Kline, the distinguished American artist, served as Consultant to the Committee.



ON APRIL 26, the Committee on Criminal Courts, Law and Procedure entertained at a reception the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and the City Magistrates. Brief remarks were made by Chief Justice Murtagh, and Chief City Magistrate Bloch. Guests were welcomed by the President of the Association and by Arthur H. Christy, Chairman of the Criminal Courts Committee.



ON MARCH 29, framed photographs of the Federal Chief Justice of Nigeria, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia and the Chief Justice of Ghana were presented to the Association in an informal ceremony. Presentation was made by the United Nations Ambassadors from Nigeria and Liberia.



JAMES FELT, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Judge Edward Weinfeld of the United States District Court were guests of the Special Committee on Housing and Urban Development, Lewis M. Isaacs, Jr., Chairman. Commissioner Felt discussed pending plans of the City Planning Commission. Judge Weinfeld is a former member of the Committee.



ASSOCIATION NIGHT will be held this year on May 11 and 12 under the sponsorship of the Committee on Entertainment, Mitchell A.

Jelline, Chairman. The title of this year's show is "Take A Loss," and it is to be performed by an all star cast.



UNDER THE auspices of the Committee on Admiralty, W. Mahlon Dickerson, Chairman, Chief Judge Sylvester J. Ryan met with representatives of the admiralty bar to discuss problems of admiralty litigation.



THE COMMITTEE ON Aeronautics, Martin J. White, Chairman, had as its guest William Barclay Harding, who served as Chairman of the Committee on Aviation Facilities, which was concerned with the reorganization of the CAA and the enactment of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. Mr. Harding discussed with the Committee general problems of aviation financing, with particular emphasis on foreign investment.



THE SECTION ON Taxation, David E. Watts, Chairman, held a panel discussion on "Associations Taxable as Corporations." Speakers were Marvin Lyons, O. Carlyle McCandless, and Sidney I. Roberts.

"The Reporting Requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act" was discussed by Benjamin B. Naumoff, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, at a meeting of the Section on Labor Law, Emanuel Dannett, Chairman.

The annual symposium of the Committee on Arbitration, Monroe E. Stein, Chairman, was addressed by Judge Harold R. Medina, whose topic was, "A Federal Judge Looks at Arbitration," and by Professor Jack B. Weinstein, who discussed "The New State Arbitration Statute."

Under the joint sponsorship of the Special Committee on Military Justice, Everett A. Frohlich, Chairman, and The 399th Civil Affairs Group, Colonel Alfred L. Whinston, Commanding, a one-day seminar was held on "Legal Problems of Civil Affairs/Military Government." Speakers and their topics were: Major Harold D. Cunningham, Jr., JAGC, "Civil Affairs—A Challenge

for Lawyers"; Professor Sheldon D. Elliott, "Judicial Administration at Home and Abroad"; Norman P. Seagrave, Senior Attorney, Pan American World Airways, "The Role of the Legal Adviser to the Military Governor."



THE HARVARD Law School will offer its second "Program of Instruction for Lawyers" at the Law School in Cambridge, July 17-29. More than 300 lawyers attended the first course.

Courses to be offered are administrative law, business planning, controlling the use of land, estate planning, financial planning, and legal method in international disputes. In addition, lectures on the role of the judiciary as a factor in the development of law and seminars on criminal justice and on problems of professional responsibility and ethics will be offered.

The enrollment fee is \$200.00.

Professor A. James Casner will again serve as Director of the Program. Requests for information should be directed to William L. Bruce, Harvard Law School, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.



THE JOINT Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, 133 South 36th Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, has announced the publication of "Tax Court Practice" by Loyal E. Keir. This is a new edition of a former publication and is primarily a guide to the general practitioner, as well as the tax expert, in preparing and trying cases in the tax court. The cost of the 235 page revision is \$4.00.



THE NORTHWESTERN University School of Law, Chicago, will conduct a short course for defense lawyers in criminal cases, July 17-21. The attendance fees is \$125. Further information may be secured from Professor Fred E. Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, Lake Shore Drive and Chicago Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

The Calendar of the Association for May and June

(as of May 1, 1961)

- May 1 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Medical Jurisprudence
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Professional Ethics
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Law Reform
Dinner Meeting of Committee on the City Court of the
City of New York
- May 3 Dinner Meeting of Executive Committee
- May 4 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Legal Aid
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Science and Law
Dinner Meeting of Committee on the Surrogates' Courts
- May 8 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Corporate Law Depart-
ments
Dinner Meeting of Special Committee on Housing and
Urban Development
- May 9 *Annual Meeting of Association, 8:00 P.M.; Buffet Supper,
6:15 P.M.*
- May 11 *Fourteenth Annual Association Night*
- May 12 *Fourteenth Annual Association Night*
- May 15 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Administrative Law
- May 16 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Aeronautics
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Labor and Social Secur-
ity Legislation
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Trade Marks and Unfair
Competition
Meeting of Committee on Arbitration
- May 17 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Federal Legislation
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Foreign Law
Meeting of Committee on Admissions
Meeting of Section on Wills, Trusts and Estates
- May 18 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Municipal Affairs

- May 22 Dinner Meeting of Special Committee on the Study of
Commitment Procedures
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Copyright
Meeting of Special Committee on Family Law
Meeting of Library Committee
- May 23 Dinner Meeting of Special Committee on the Study of
Commitment Procedures
Dinner Meeting of Committee on the Bill of Rights
Dinner Meeting of Committee on the Domestic Relations
Court
- May 24 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Courts of Superior Juris-
diction
- May 25 Meeting of Section on Labor Law
- June 5 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Professional Ethics
- June 6 Meeting of Section on Wills, Trusts and Estates
- June 7 Dinner Meeting of Executive Committee
Dinner Meeting of Committee on Trade Regulation
Meeting of Section on Trade Regulation
- June 8 Dinner Meeting of Committee on International Law
- June 12 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Corporate Law Depart-
ments
Dinner Meeting of Special Committee on Housing and
Urban Development
- June 20 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Administrative Law
- June 21 Dinner Meeting of Committee on Federal Legislation
- June 26 Meeting of Library Committee

The President's Letter

To the Members of the Association:

On Wednesday evening, April 12th, a reception, buffet supper and meeting in commemoration of Pan American Day were held at the House of the Association. Arrangements for this important and highly successful event were made by the Committee on Foreign Law. The Chairman of that Committee, James G. Johnson, Jr., and our past president, Dudley B. Bonsal, presided at the proceedings which followed the reception. Those attending included the Consul General of each of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela. Despite the fact that the United Nations Assembly was in active session that evening, there was also present the Permanent Representative or a member of each of the following delegations to the United Nations: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Panama. Among the guests were a number of Latin American lawyers, including many of those who are taking graduate work in law at Columbia or at New York University.

At the meeting following the buffet supper messages of greetings were read from the President of the United States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Chairman of the President's Task Force on Latin America (an active member of the Association for over forty years), delivered an important address which was followed by a lively question period. The present issue of *THE RECORD* contains the proceedings at the meeting as well as articles and materials about Latin America and the program of self-assistance and social reform called for in the Act of Bogotá of September 13, 1960.

We hope and expect that this significant meeting, and the current issue of *THE RECORD*, will be merely the first steps of a continuing effort by this Association to aid in the development of that framework of common understanding and common pur-

pose which, as President Kennedy stated in his message to the meeting, is essential to the achievement of the ultimate goals defined in the Act of Bogotá. We share with our sister republics in this Hemisphere the blessings and the strength of an independent legal profession. To the extent that we as an Association can create and foster opportunities for the mutual exchange of ideas with our fellow lawyers from Latin America, we will indeed be contributing to what the President calls "the common pool of ideas and initiative involved in our alliance for progress."

ORISON S. MARDEN

April 19, 1961

Commemoration of Pan American Day

*A Report of Proceedings at the House of the Association
on April 12, 1961, and Articles written especially
for this issue of THE RECORD*

INTRODUCTION

Pan American Day came this year, as Adolf A. Berle says in the address reprinted below, "in a moment of crisis." How intense the crisis would soon become was unknown when Mr. Berle's speech was delivered at the Pan American Day Celebration at the House of the Association on the evening of April 12, 1961. Within the week, Cuba had been invaded by counter-revolutionaries, strongly worded notes had been exchanged by the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, and President Kennedy, in a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, had made it unmistakably clear that the United States would not abide any Communist penetration of Latin America.

But it was not the immediate invasion crisis that Mr. Berle referred to; it was the underlying crisis created by the economic and social underdevelopment of Latin America and the increasing pressures of its peoples for a better life. And it was that underlying crisis, and the proposals for its amelioration, which the Committee on Foreign Law wished to bring forcefully and memorably to the attention of the members of the Association. The Committee believed, as President Kennedy stated in his telegram to the meeting, that "there is no more important or timely subject to which the organized Bar in this country could devote its attention." The unhappy outbreak of fighting in Cuba has since confirmed that belief. To be sure, the members of the Bar, as citizens, have a stake in the future relations between this country and its neighbors to the south. But the members of the Bar have a further interest; as representatives of business and financial institutions, they well may be called upon in years to come to assist in the working out of the Alliance for Progress.

With these convictions in mind, the Foreign Law Committee, whose Chairman is James G. Johnson, Jr., arranged for the Association to celebrate, for the first time in its history, the anniversary of the independence of the Latin American Republics. Working through a Subcommittee on Latin America composed of Phanor J. Eder, Chairman; Frank E. Nattier, Jr., and Alexander C. Hoagland, Jr., the Committee invited to this celebration not only the members of the Association but also lawyers and other representatives in New York and at the United Nations of the Latin American countries. Before these groups, assembled in the Meeting Hall, the Committee arranged to bring the foremost spokesman of the Latin American program of the Kennedy Administration, Mr. Berle. In addition, in order to give continuity and wider circulation to the enterprise, it was decided to devote this entire issue of *THE RECORD* to Latin America.

THE RECORD is pleased to publish below in this special edition the proceedings of the meeting celebrating Pan American Day. This includes the telegram of greetings sent by President Kennedy; the telegram of greetings sent by Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States; the remarks of Dudley B. Bonsal, former president of the Association, who presided at the meeting and who introduced Mr. Berle, and the address of Mr. Berle, expressing the plans of the Government of the United States.

In addition, *THE RECORD* publishes below two articles written especially for this issue, one by Dr. Mora and the second by Dr. Felipe Herrera, President of the Inter-American Bank. For the convenience of the members, there is also reprinted below the text of the Act of Bogotá, which is, in essence, the charter of the cooperative inter-American effort to improve the economies, and standards of living of the peoples of the countries of Latin America. Finally, a bibliography of works relevant to this subject has been prepared by the Librarian of the Association and is published below.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CELEBRATION
OF PAN AMERICAN DAY ON
APRIL 12, 1961
IN THE MEETING HALL
OF THE ASSOCIATION

Message from President Kennedy

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON D.C.
ORISON MARDEN, PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44 ST NYK

I AM HAPPY TO SEND GREETINGS TO YOUR MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DEVOTED TO CONSIDERATION OF RELATIONS WITH OUR SISTER REPUBLICS OF THIS HEMISPHERE. IT IS ESPECIALLY FITTING THAT YOU AND YOUR GUESTS FROM LATIN AMERICA MEET DURING THIS PAN AMERICAN WEEK, WHICH IS BEING CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE AS MARKING THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. I AM DELIGHTED THAT ADOLF BERLE WILL BE ABLE TO SPEAK TO YOU ON THE HOPES WE HAVE FOR THE *ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO*.

THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT OR TIMELY SUBJECT TO WHICH THE ORGANIZED BAR IN THIS COUNTRY COULD DEVOTE ITS ATTENTION. THE AMERICAS PROVIDE A CRUCIAL TEST OF OUR COMMON BELIEF IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS UNDER THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. TO ACHIEVE WHAT IS REQUIRED TO COMBAT AND OVERCOME POVERTY, ILLITERACY AND DISEASE CALLS FOR A MAXIMUM OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF OUR OWN PEOPLE HERE AND ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. MORE THAN THIS, IT CALLS FOR SUCH EFFORT WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF COMMON UNDERSTANDING AND COMMON PURPOSE. IT IS A TASK FOR US ALL; EVERY ONE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS MUST CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMON POOL OF IDEAS AND INITIATIVE INVOLVED IN OUR ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS.

YOUR DINNER MEETING WEDNESDAY, AND THE OTHER ACTIVITIES YOU ARE UNDERTAKING UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WILL HELP GREATLY IN GIVING REALIZATION TO OUR COMMON HOPES IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

*Message from José A. Mora,
Secretary General,
Organization of American States*

ORISON S. MARDEN, PRESIDENT

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

42 WEST 44 ST NYK

REGRETTING INABILITY TO ATTEND YOUR COMMEMORATION OF PAN AMERICAN DAY. REQUEST YOU CONVEY MY BEST WISHES TO ALL PRESENT. AM CONFIDENT ACTION BY ASSOCIATION OF BAR OF CITY OF NEW YORK WILL MARK VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLES OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS NOW ENGAGED IN JOINT EFFORT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. AS ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ENTERS EIGHTH DECADE I TRUST EACH YEAR WILL BRING US NEARER GOAL OF MAKING AMERICAS A LAND OF LIBERTY FAVORABLE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN'S PERSONALITY AND REALIZATION OF HIS JUST ASPIRATIONS WITHIN INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF PEACE AND JUSTICE.

JOSÉ A. MORA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE O.A.S.

REMARKS OF DUDLEY B. BONSALE
IN INTRODUCING MR. BERLE

The messages from the President and from the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States emphasize the importance of the meeting which we are holding tonight.

Through the Organization of American States created by the 9th Pan American Conference at Bogotá in 1948, through the Rio Pact of 1947, and through the many other treaties and conventions freely arrived at by the American Republics, the countries of the Hemisphere have established a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes, for their common defense from outside attack, and for the promotion of their mutual economic interests. This system is on trial today. Its success must be measured by the will of the governments to make it so through their joint action. The message from the President makes it clear that the United States will join with our sister republics in the noble task of im-

plementing the solemn commitments which have heretofore been made.

Our speaker tonight is one of the architects of the Inter-American System. He participated in many of the inter-American conferences which brought that system about, including the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936, the 8th Pan American Conference held in Lima in 1938, and the Conference held in Habana in 1940. He has been charged by the President with the vital task of working with our sister republics in the Alliance for Progress. The Association of the Bar, deeply sensible to the importance of this occasion, is glad to welcome back a distinguished member, who through his service as Chairman of its Committee on International Law and other committees has done so much for the legal profession of our city.

I am honored to introduce to you the Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Chairman of our Government's Task Force on Latin America—Mr. Berle.

Pan American Day, 1961

By THE HONORABLE ADOLF A. BERLE

Chairman, Task Force on Latin America, Department of State

Pan American Day comes this year in a moment of crisis. Events in the next few months may decide the next phase in history of the Pan American institution, and with it of the twenty-one nations constituting the inter-American world. Equally, they may vitally affect the lives of all of us here present.

The situation resembles the European crisis of 1947. Then, Secretary of State Marshall proposed to Europe the famous plan known by his name. The Soviet Union countered by declaring the Cold War. Climax was reached in December of that year. I had the honor of addressing this Association when that fantastic contest was at issue. It was surmounted, and a free, prosperous and creative Western Europe emerged from the ashes of World War II.

In the Americas this year President Kennedy, after most careful study, proposed the Alliance of Progress. His conception, outlined on March 13 last, offered cooperation with all American nations willing to join, designed to achieve three results. The first was to maintain and preserve governments dedicated to freedom and progress, and against tyranny. The second was organization of continuing collaboration in a ten-year plan to assure growth of production, by combining American and Latin American resources, capacities and skills. Its third objective was national planning for social justice, assuring that the fruits of increased production and national incomes should increase the standard of living of the poorest. In simple terms this meant growing opportunity and capacity for all to have land, jobs, housing, health and education.

Response to this plan was immediate. A number of Presidents of American countries directly communicated to the White House their warm support. No less important, a substantial group of political parties in twelve countries declared their approval of

the plan as a platform upon which common effort could be constructed. More formal organization will be reached when the Inter-American Economic and Social Council meets to work out detailed plans.

In the Western Hemisphere today, as in the Europe of 1947, there are obstacles. Some have already been removed by the vast Latin American revolution accomplished in the past fifteen years. During that period Latin America discarded most of its tyrants, reconquered freedom for peoples and re-established governments responsible to the will of their citizens. President Kennedy's plan would have been meaningless if most Latin American governments were still cast in the mold of the ousted Argentine dictator, Juan Domingo Peron.

Another obstacle is, obviously, seizure of the Cuban regime by the Sino-Soviet bloc, and their use of Mr. Castro as a Twentieth Century Maximilian to advance their imperialist plans for conquest of the Americas. Using that regime as a spearhead, we face an intent, expressed both by Castro and by Communist-bloc propaganda, to force similar seizures on all the other nations of the American world. One remembers a similar obstacle in the attempted seizure of Greece in 1947. The same misrepresentations were made then as they are today. The prehensile clutch of overseas aggression was thinly masked by Quisling leaders and mercenary guerrillas. The Greek children were kidnapped and sent to Communist countries, just as Cuban children are now being conscripted, taken from their families and sent behind the Iron Curtain. Screaming denunciation of President Kennedy's initiative by the Cuban Communist camp in 1961 exactly parallels the abuse launched by the Communist satellites against Secretary Marshall. Their attacks are almost amusing. They would like to call it United States imperialism. But as the United States has no empire, their theorists are struggling to invent one. Marxist scholars are now trying to explain that contrary to Marxist theory, wage levels and standards of living of the poor indeed can and do rise under a free system—rise faster in fact than do standards of living in Communist countries. Most humorous is their

reversal on major theory. Imperialism, in Marxian analysis, sought to conquer the markets in Latin America. Now it has been discovered that the United States in fact contributed mightily to Latin America by affording markets for Latin American products in the United States. They now insist it is "aggression" for the United States not to buy Cuban sugar—on a preferential basis. Today it is Marxists who wish to conquer markets—and build armaments to do it. In fact a replacement for the organization formerly provided by empire has been found.

Knowing Cuba and Latin America, I have confidence that Cubans and Latin Americans will overcome this obstacle as Greeks and Europeans overcame it fourteen years ago. But we must all remember that the primary struggle now is not against that obstacle—Communist opposition is merely one of the difficulties we must overcome. Our real struggle is to add strength, organization and resources to the tremendous surge for life, construction and human improvement sweeping Latin America today. Our ultimate enemies are ignorance and disease, grinding poverty and insecurity, lack of production and lack of social justice—all legacies of a discarded past. Our weapons are food and the technique of increasing its supply; land, its better distribution and use for homes and for production; preventive medicine and care available to the humblest as well as the highest; teaching for children and adults, giving men and women the knowledge they need to enter modern life; credit, to give access to modern tools and techniques. A mighty weapon is the modern instrument of social planning, to make sure that the surge of production does not merely make the rich richer, but directly advantages the poor. The United States has been able to conquer these enemies. No Communist government has yet done so in comparable measure.

To do this, the United States must assist not merely with money. That, of course, will be needed. Even more we can cooperate by joining resources with those of the Latin American countries. Their resources also are great. With modern organization, this generation can do for Latin America what our fathers

did for us in the United States. The technique of pooled resources under freedom was the great American contribution to modern economic life. Now, in common purpose, we can use that technique to make the freedom real. Freedom from tyranny must be more than freedom to starve. It must be freedom to enter an economic system which gives land to the landless, work to the unemployed, and affords the peon as well as the hidalgo a solid economic base. It must be based on universal education, making the next generation more capable than the last. Then freedom becomes a meaningful concept.

* * *

I hope all of you realize how significant this is.

The American world was the first to throw off the shackles of empire. Until half a century ago a dozen empires ruled the world—except the Western hemisphere. Outside the Communist bloc empires today are not popular. One of their contributions, notwithstanding, ought to be recognized here. They did provide a frame-work of currency, transport and marketing, often unsatisfactory but within which economic life could be carried on. We have learned from experience that when their organization is dissolved it must be replaced by something else.

This gap the American world has sought to fill. The Pan American Union set up in April, 1899, was the beginning of a cooperative international relationship. In 1936, it introduced the right and the obligation of consultation between the American nations regarding common problems. In 1938 this was enlarged to include the conception of common defense of the hemisphere. By the Act of Chapultepec in 1945, in which Governor Rockefeller and I were active, more formal agreements for common defense and common economic effort were arranged. These later were embodied in formal treaties of Rio de Janeiro (1947), and the Pact of Bogotá which established the present Organization of American States, coming into effect in 1951. During the whole period international constitutional law for the hemisphere was meanwhile being pounded out by the resolutions and declara-

tions of a long series of Pan American conferences, regular and special, and occasional consultations of Foreign Ministers.

This titanic task has received all too little attention. In simple language, there is here being constructed a family of equal and independent nations, working together to take over and perform in common interest the functions formerly performed by empires for their own interest. We are so accustomed to this in the Americas that we take it for granted. How long the road and how steep the mountain travelled and climbed can be seen when we look at Africa today. There, emerging from empire, many free and independent nations are beginning to struggle to achieve common agreement among themselves which has been attained by the American nations through the inter-American organization.

Imperfect as the pan-American organization still is, its institutions have given more peace to a larger area and for a longer period than any international organization in existence.

The chief lack in the inter-American system, I think, has been in the field of economic and social development. Provision was made for ploughing that field in the Charter of Bogotá. It provided for an economic and social council "for the promotion of the economic and social welfare of the American nations through effective cooperation for the better utilization of their natural resources, the development of their agriculture and industry and the raising of the standard of living of their people." (Art. 63, O.A.S.) Too little was done to give this Council resources and power to realize these objectives, though it maintained a limited program of technical cooperation. The substantial beginning was made last year. The Inter-American Development Bank was brought into existence—it had first been proposed in 1890 and a treaty for it had been worked out in 1943. It now is functioning, and has some funds. Appropriation of the \$500 millions promised by the previous Administration at Bogotá last year has been asked, and is now pending before Congress. I hope and believe the appropriation will promptly pass and that Americans everywhere will support and approve it.

The major steps towards putting an economic and social floor

under the inter-American structure were outlined by President Kennedy's speech of March 13 on the Alliance for Progress. That, you recall, proposes a ten-year plan, based in turn on national economic plans of the countries involved. As it is made real, the cooperative union of free nations designed to give to men and women a modern standard of living, comes of age. It is both a duty and a pleasure to point out that in conception as well as realization this has been and will continue to be the work of Latin Americans, working with their colleagues in the United States and elsewhere. The list of collaborators is a long roster of distinguished Latin American statesmen, economists and scholars, many of whom are equal in experience, training and capacity to the best in the world.

Of particular interest is the fact that the social needs of countries and peoples are the first concern of the new plan. Previous measures sought economic development—but took little thought whether the results would be distributed so as to benefit all. This time, the welfare of the masses is the primary objective. In liberating the continent from bondage of misery, we may also liberate the world from a terrible and tragic hoax—the illusion that social progress can be achieved only by blood and by tyranny, by secret police and by firing squads.

So long as the interAmerican group of nations stays together, works together, thinks together, dreams together, and so organizes that thinking and working as to bring dreams closer to reality, the progress of the Americas is assured. But this requires organization, and organization requires a clear knowledge of objectives. To raise standards of living in Latin America more production is needed there than now exists. This problem is primarily economic. To assure that increased production shall benefit everyone is a social task, and requires social organization. Specifically this means that a substantial share of the production shall go to maintain health, to provide schooling of children, training for technicians and greater support of universities. It means maintaining the right of free labor to secure for workmen a fair share through wages and social insurance. It means that tax systems shall assure that economic growth does not merely make the rich

richer. It means that in one or another form, ownership of industry in each country shall be spread as widely as possible. It means long programs so that millions of families shall have and can hold their homes and their farms, and can be grub-staked with food and tools during the difficult years of clearing and establishment. It means road programs connecting the great interior frontiers with the great cities and ports, to make marketing possible. It means supervised credit so that men, placed on the land, can get tools for their use and training to use them.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington, and importantly one branch of the Inter-American Development Bank, have already dealt with and will continue to deal with loans and credit for the classic purpose of increasing production. In this respect their operations follow the accepted line of long-term commercial lending. The new fund which is presently being added and later additions to it must take into account the financing of operations not normally commercial. Education is a major example. My own fear has been and still is that education will receive too little consideration. Over-all it is the most profitable expenditure possible. Even in cold economics the returns from education are enormous. But these returns do not come back through normal commercial channels. The amount and handling of this kind of investment, therefore, fall outside conventional molds; but it must not be scrimped on that account.

Here we must seek the understanding and support of the citizens of the United States. I could, if necessary, demonstrate that the effort we are organizing in Latin America in time will return to the United States economic advantage far surpassing the investment. Our European efforts did so. But I prefer to make the case more starkly and simply. This organization, these expenditures, this dedication of resources outside and beyond commercial lines must be done because it ought to be made and done. It ought to be made and done. It ought to be done even if no calculable fragment of advantage ever came back to us. This is our contribution to our world—our affirmation of ourselves,—and it transcends calculations of profit or personal benefit. The Alliance for Progress needs and indeed can have no better justification.

You will pardon a personal word. I have worked and lived and studied and hoped in this world for forty years in private and public life. Its scholars and its politicians and its poets and its musicians have taught me most of what I know. I remember golden evenings in Governor Luis Munoz Marín's kindly Puerto Rican castle by the sea, where came men like Raul Prebisch of Argentina, Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, José Figueres of Costa Rica, Miró Cardona of Cuba, Pablo Casals with his 'cello, the Presidents of many of the great universities of Latin America, young men dreaming dreams, and old men seeing visions. I recall long discussions in Brazil and Colombia with the younger men fighting to plan for the future of those vast nations. I have seen South American cities like Sao Paulo, equal to the greatest in Europe, built in the short space of twenty years, and villages which a decade ago were a handful of mud and wattle huts leap into towns equipped for modern life with houses, schools, electricity, paved roads. By comparison, the similar development of our own West was gradual.

This demand for life; this breaking of old colonial traditions in Latin America is called a "revolution." So it is; as it is also ours. It is the continuing revolution of the American world. Now it is equipped, staffed, and organized as a new generation of young men who have sought and received university training. They believe, and so do I, that a new world can be made. It will be the world of all the Americas; and it will be great. Its population compares with the great Asian blocs beyond the Pacific—but the American bloc has land and resources.

Above all it has freedom. In a period of a decade, it should be possible to increase by at least one half the living standards of everyone, and of the poorest far more than that. As that decade draws to a close it should be possible to open new doors to a larger life for every child and youth in the inter-American world. To assure that this is done, and more besides—is the precise task of the Alliance for Progress working with the American States, the 71st anniversary of whose union we celebrate tonight.

The Role of the Organization of American States

By THE HONORABLE JOSÉ A. MORA

In the effort to meet the needs of Latin America for economic and social development, a prominent part has been assigned to the Organization of American States (OAS). As the oldest and principal instrument for cooperative action among the American republics, it assumes this role logically, and in keeping with its past history.

One of the concerns of the delegates to the First International Conference of American States in founding our regional organization in 1890 was precisely the improvement of trade among the nations of the Hemisphere, and the secretariat which was established in Washington was originally known as the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics. Its function was little more than the collection and dissemination of statistics and other information relating to trade. From this modest beginning, however, has come the Pan American Union, with its departments of Economic and Social Affairs, Technical Cooperation, and Statistics, not to speak of the Division of Education in the Department of Cultural Affairs, all of which have for some time been carrying out extensive programs aimed not only at the economic improvement but also the social betterment of the countries of our hemisphere, more particularly the less highly developed ones. Taking the Organization as a whole, moreover, in addition to engaging in direct action, the OAS serves as a catalytic agent and as an instrument of coordination. All these functions are of great importance in view of the work that must be done.

The situation which faces the Americas today is a grave one indeed. President Kennedy summed it up briefly in his foreign-aid message to the United States Congress with these words:

The magnitude of the problems is staggering. In Latin

Editor's Note: Mr. Mora is the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

America . . . population growth is already threatening to outpace economic growth—and in some parts of the continent living standards are actually declining. In 1945 the population of our twenty sister American republics was 145,000,000. It is now greater than that of the United States, and by the year 2000, less than forty years away, Latin American population will be 592,000,000, compared with 312,000,000 for the United States. Latin America will have to double its real income in the next thirty years simply to maintain already low standards of living.

The vast area of Latin America embraces many contrasts. Some countries have attained a relatively high degree of literacy and have taken perceptible strides along the road to industrialization. By comparison, in other countries the conditions can scarcely be described as other than primitive. Nevertheless, albeit in varying degree, these countries share many of the same problems.

In general, their economies are based upon the export of a few agricultural or mineral products, sometimes upon but a single crop. A drop of two or three cents a pound in the price of one of those products can wreak havoc with the economy of an entire nation or group of nations, cancelling all the benefits accruing from loans and other forms of foreign aid which may have been received from abroad. The obvious remedy is diversification, in part in the form of industrialization, which will not only lessen the demand for foreign exchange by producing at home some of the goods previously imported, but also provide jobs for the burgeoning population.

Again, despite the fact that the economies are largely agricultural, many of the Latin American countries do not produce the food they need, depending upon imports for items basic to their diet. With an ever-greater number of mouths to feed, these countries must find the means of producing a greater variety of crops and increasing their yield, through the introduction of more scientific and technologically advanced methods of farming.

The list of physical needs—roads, dams, bridges, electric power,

housing, hospitals, schools, etc.—is well-nigh endless. The situation is aggravated by the fact that, thanks to modern means of communication, the masses of the people are well aware that, in other, more favored nations, the population enjoys these and many other creature comforts, such as refrigerators, automobiles, and television sets. They see no reason why they should continue to be have-nots; they too want the good things of life and they want them now. There is coming about what has been termed a revolution of rising expectations. Signs of unrest have already appeared at many points, and there is danger that if popular expectations are not soon satisfied serious consequences may result as regards the peace and solidarity of the Western Hemisphere.

While the primary responsibility for solving these and other problems rests with the individual countries, it has long been recognized that an important contribution is to be made by various forms of international cooperation. As the agency which the American republics have created for their collective action, the role of the OAS is clear.

In view of the magnitude of the problems confronting us and the limitations of the resources at our command for their solution, there is an obvious need for coordinated planning and an establishment of priorities. The OAS, through the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, provides the needed forum for the discussion of these questions. Recently steps have been taken to strengthen this body, by providing that representation at its meetings consist of the ministers of finance or economy of the American republics. Attendance by officials of this rank, who hold the primary responsibility within their respective countries for the execution of economic development programs, should lend the weight of both technical and political authority to the decisions the Council may reach.

In addition to this continuing body, as a consequence of the proposal by former President Kubitschek of Brazil for an Operation Pan America, there was formed a special "Committee of 21" to formulate new measures for economic cooperation among the

American nations. The Committee's recommendations, later approved for execution by the Council of the OAS, are contained in the document known as the Act of Bogotá—a document representing the Hemisphere's current plan for economic and social development. It includes measures for the improvement of conditions of rural living and land use; for the improvement of educational systems and training facilities; for the improvement of public health; and for the mobilization of domestic resources. It calls for the creation of a special fund for social development—a fund to which the United States has pledged \$500,000,000. The Act of Bogotá recommends, among measures for economic development, additional public and private financial assistance on the part of capital-exporting countries of America, Western Europe, and international lending agencies; mobilization of additional domestic capital, public and private; technical assistance by international agencies in the preparation and implementation of national and regional Latin American development projects; the development and strengthening of credit facilities for small and medium private business, agriculture, and industry; the expansion of long-term lending for orderly economic development; and urgent attention to problems of instability of exchange earnings of countries heavily dependent upon the exportation of primary products.

Mindful of its responsibility for coordinating efforts directed toward economic and social development, and following a recommendation of the Committee of 21, the OAS recently invited the two other principal agencies working to this end—the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—to form a Committee on Coordination to review current programs, assign priorities and responsibilities with regard to specific activities, and provide for joint action in appropriate cases. Duplication of effort should thereby be avoided and a maximum of efficiency in operations assured.

In accordance with decisions reached by this committee at a meeting in March 1961, the OAS holds primary responsibility

for an annual economic survey of Latin America and for activities relating to the stabilization of prices of basic products in international trade. ECLA has the major responsibility for activities concerning integration among the Latin American countries and the development of a common market. Studies on the situation of agriculture in Latin America and the significance which the different aspects of agrarian reform have therefor; and on the need for, and availability of, trained personnel in the fields of agricultural development and the administration of agrarian programs are to be carried out jointly by the OAS and ECLA, with the collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The OAS, ECLA, and the IDB will also cooperate in the areas of technical training programs, transportation, technology and productivity, and statistics.

A project of particular interest to the legal profession is one already under way as a joint undertaking of the OAS, ECLA, the IDB, and the Harvard University Law School. It has as its aim to promote a strengthening of the tax systems of Latin America, with a view to mobilizing resources for financing economic and social development. A broad program is being developed, including studies on tax policy and tax administration, to be followed by conferences on these two topics. The meeting on tax administration is tentatively proposed for Buenos Aires in September of this year; that on tax policy, for Santiago, Chile, early in 1962.

As regards direct action by the OAS to promote the economic and social development of its member states, a Program of Direct Technical Assistance was inaugurated two years ago to provide short-term missions to governments requesting them. To date 131 missions have been undertaken under this program. Assistance has been rendered in such widely-varying fields as rural development, housing, education, library science, industrialization, medicine, banking, and tourism. The most comprehensive of the missions is one sent to Honduras to assist in the creation of programs to improve the living conditions of the rural inhabitants, provide a better geographic distribution of the population, and improve the utilization of the land.

In the long run, however, the answer to development problems lies, not in doing things for the less favored countries, but in furnishing them with the means of doing for themselves. In this regard the OAS plays an important role as what might be termed a catalytic agent, largely by giving technical training to a nucleus of professionals. These, it is expected, will pass on the knowledge they have acquired to others, in a chain reaction, thereby providing the core of technicians required for national development projects.

The OAS has for over a decade maintained a Program of Technical Cooperation, whereby, at a series of centers established in various parts of the Americas, training has been given to over 5,500 persons in subjects ranging from economic and financial statistics, through control of foot-and-mouth disease, the evaluation of natural resources, rural education, applied social sciences, and the improvement of agriculture and rural life. In this connection, the Pan American Union last March entered into a six-year agreement with Yale University, whereby the latter will provide technical advice for the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center in Bogotá, Colombia—the only educational institution in Latin America devoted to training in the construction of economical urban and rural dwellings—and for a new Inter-American Program for Urban and Regional Planning, to be carried out at the National Engineering University in Lima, Peru.

In order to take advantage of facilities already existing in the universities and research centers of the Hemisphere, a Fellowship Program of the OAS was instituted in 1958. Under this program, individuals already possessed of basic professional or technical training are given grants to undertake advanced study or engage in investigation at qualified institutions in member countries other than those of their residence. Eight hundred twenty-five fellowships have been awarded to date. An idea of the size of this program may be had from the fact that over a million dollars have been budgeted for it in 1961-62.

A still more recent development is the OAS Professorship Pro-

gram, currently being initiated. This program provides for sending outstanding figures in the academic world to lecture or give courses at leading institutions of learning in countries other than their own. Under this program the distinguished Brazilian urban planner, Lúcio Costa—famous as the designer of Brasília—has been brought to the United States to lecture at Yale and elsewhere, and the eminent scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer will lecture in turn at institutions in South America this coming summer.

The OAS is a large and complex organization, and no adequate picture of the variety of its interests and activities can be given within the confines of a short article. It should be pointed out, however, that the General Secretariat—the Pan American Union—is only one of several inter-American agencies carrying out programs aimed at bettering the living conditions of the people of our hemisphere. The Inter-American Commission of Women (headquarters: Washington), the Inter-American Indian Institute (headquarters: Mexico City), and the Inter-American Children's Institute (headquarters: Montevideo) seek to improve the welfare—economic, social, and political—of the segments of the population which their names indicate. The Pan American Health Organization (headquarters: Washington) carries out large-scale operations in the fields of public sanitation and the eradication of disease, a notable example of the work in the latter area being the campaign to eliminate malaria from the Hemisphere. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (headquarters: San José, Costa Rica) seeks to improve farming techniques and rural living conditions. The work in the fields of cartography and natural resources of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (headquarters: Mexico City) is of basic importance in planning for development.

The American republics have assigned greatly increased responsibilities to the OAS in recent years, and have also augmented the resources at its command for meeting those responsibilities. This action on their part undoubtedly represents a confidence that the OAS can achieve in the areas of economic

development and social welfare a success similar to that attained, during the seven decades of the Organization's existence, in defense of the peace and security of the Hemisphere and in furtherance of harmonious relations among the member states. The OAS is making every effort to prove that that confidence has been well placed, and to ensure that the goals set forth in the Charter of the Organization may be achieved—that America may indeed not only be a land of liberty but also provide man with a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations.

The Inter-American Development Bank

By THE HONORABLE FELIPE HERRERA

For many years it has seemed to the Latin American countries that a vital element was missing from the inter-American structure. Appropriate political, juridical, cultural and other mechanisms had been created within the ambit of the Organization of American States, but essentially nothing had been done on a regional cooperative basis to finance the development of the hemisphere. There was a strong psychological and material need for a financial institution which would devote itself to Latin America. Such an institution could be expected to approach the particular problems of the region with deeper understanding and correspondingly greater effectiveness.

There have been three stages in the Latin American concept of a regional financing institution. When the idea was first advanced sixty years ago essentially a commercial bank was envisaged. In the 1920's an institution with the monetary powers like those of a central bank was proposed. The third approach, which has now been put in effect, was that of a regional development bank. Though suggestions for a bank of this kind were advanced shortly after the war, it has taken time to bring the regional concept into concrete form, partly because the establishment of the International Bank was thought by some to obviate the need.

If the regional institution was properly conceived as a cooperative venture to which Latin America contributed substantial resources and for the management of which it assumed a large measure of responsibility, it could be the instrument for building up an ever-increasing sense of responsible participation on the part of the Latin American countries in the sound over-all development of their economies, both individually and collectively. I believe that the Charter of the Bank is so designed as to

Editor's Note: Mr. Herrera is the President of The Inter-American Development Bank.

achieve precisely this aim and I should like now to summarize some of its basic provisions briefly so that the reader may assess them in the light of what I have outlined.

a) The authorized capital of the Inter-American Development Bank is equivalent to \$1 billion. The amounts actually subscribed are slightly less because Cuba has not become a member of the Bank, but in summarizing I shall refer to round figures. The resources are divided into two parts, the ordinary capital amounting to about \$850 million, and the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of nearly \$150 million, which are to be held and accounted for separately.

So far as the ordinary capital resources are concerned, the Bank is very much like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Part of this capital, some \$400 million, is to be paid in over a three year time table, and the remainder of about \$450 million is subject to call to meet the obligations of the Bank on bonds which it may issue in the private capital markets. The ordinary resources can be used only to make loans repayable in the currency received by the borrower. These loans can be expected to be mainly in dollars and will presumably be extended on substantially the same terms as those of existing international financial institutions.

b) The \$150 million of resources in the Fund for Special Operations may be used for loans repayable in a currency different from that loaned. It is probable that most loans from the Fund will in fact be made repayable in the currency of the country where the project is located. The existence of the Fund for Special Operations makes the Bank an extremely interesting combination of two main trends in providing external finance for economic development, the ordinary loan and the so-called "soft loan" approaches. To date no other international organization has been endowed with the authority to make "soft loans" although the United States has provided large sums on this basis, mostly outside of Latin America.

The Inter-American Bank has now completed its basic organization. We have already set up a staff, acquired the necessary

office facilities for our work and put into effect the necessary administrative regulations.

Our organizational activities enabled us to initiate loan and technical assistance operations during the past six months. To date we have already approved ten credit operations covering a total of \$50.2 million, with prospects of doubling that amount in the next three months. Pending a more detailed description of our first operations, I can say that \$23.75 million was allotted from the ordinary resources of the Bank and \$26.5 million from the Fund for Special Operations. These operations utilized not only dollar resources, which accounted for more than two thirds of the amount of the loans, but also substantial allotments in various local currencies.

Our operations have covered the following countries: Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, Nicaragua, Brazil, Chile and Colombia. Immediate prospects will extend our field of activity to practically all the Latin American countries.

It should be noted that 520 loan requests or inquiries were received from the commencement of operations until the end of February 1961. One hundred eighteen of the loan requests, involving a total equivalent to \$240 million, were processed, including 24 for about \$60 million which are now in the advanced stages of analysis and study. The foregoing figures do not include projects already at hand which might eventually be financed from the Social Progress Trust Fund.

Since October 1, 1960, Bank officials have been sent at various times to Honduras, Panama, Haiti, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. It is our intention, during the course of this year, to send missions to all the remaining member countries.

The direct credit activities of the Bank have been supported by technical assistance, another important function indicated in the Charter. Such assistance, however, has not been provided in a general manner that will duplicate the purposes of other organizations operating in the international or regional field; on the contrary, it has been directed to helping the countries prepare

their proposals for eventual presentation either to the Bank itself or to other sources of credit.

Along the same lines we are cooperating closely with development agencies, to which we expect to extend overall loans. In order that they may formulate the requirements to utilize such funds we have in the past few weeks allotted for technical assistance sums totaling \$550,000 to development organizations in Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, and to the Central American Bank, which is in process of organization. A total of \$150,000 has been assigned to Bolivia and Haiti for the evaluation of mining and hydroelectric projects, respectively, and we have received similar requests involving irrigation, electrification and land settlement projects.

Some countries interested in securing the Bank's financial aid for their development and planning agencies have previously requested our assistance in reorganizing those agencies and revising their by-laws. Our officials have thus had the opportunity of participating in projects of this kind in Paraguay, Honduras, Bolivia and Haiti. Similar requests have been received from Argentina and El Salvador. We have also been concerned with the need to train experts for this type of work. We have entered into arrangements with the Latin American Center for Monetary Studies (CEMLA) whereby we will take advantage of the Center's organizational facilities and experience to organize an advanced training program for 35 officials from development agencies in the hemisphere. The program will begin next September.

The event taking place in 1960 which has had the greatest bearing on the activity of the Inter-American Development Bank was undoubtedly the Economic Conference of Bogota, of September last year. The terms of President Kennedy's message to the United States Congress, with a bill requesting final appropriation of the sum of \$500 million to be used for the Inter-American Fund for Social Progress, constitute the best expression of what this meeting was:

"The Act of Bogota* marks an historic turning point in the evolution of the Western Hemisphere. For the first time the American nations have agreed to join in a massive cooperative effort to strengthen democratic institutions through a program of economic development and social progress."

It continues, stating:

"The 500 million dollar Inter-American Fund for Social Progress is only the first move toward carrying out the declarations of the Act of Bogota; and the Act itself is only a single step in our program for the development of the hemisphere—a program I have termed the Alliance for Progress.

"In addition to the social fund, hemispheric development will require substantial outside resources for economic development, a major self-help effort by the Latin American nations themselves, Inter-American cooperation to deal with the problems of economic integration and commodity markets and other measures designed to speed economic growth and improve understanding among the American nations."

In Bogota, the nations of the hemisphere agreed that the agency for administering the resources of this Fund would be the Inter-American Development Bank. Between October 1960 and March of this year, we were actively negotiating with the United States Government on the terms of the contractual relations for the fiduciary administration of nearly 80% of this Fund.

The Bank's management in recent months has done intensive preparatory work in the preparation of policies and procedures that will make possible rapid and efficient utilization of those funds, and the adaptation and strengthening of our internal organization to accomplish those aims.

The following three basic aspects of this program are expressed in outline form in the draft contract mentioned above:

a) It was deemed appropriate to specify the fields in which the Bank might provide financing, on the condition that adequate projects are submitted concerning the objectives of such Fund.

* See page 279 for text of Act of Bogota.

These fields are: land settlement and agricultural improvement, low-cost housing, water supply and other community services, and in certain cases educational programs connected with economic and social development.

b) The loans will have more flexible terms than those of a strictly "bankable" operation; consequently, such terms may be considered as payment in local currency, more favorable terms and interest rates, the possibilities of using the dollars not only in the United States but in the country concerned or in other Latin American countries.

c) Available resources must serve above all to assist in projects, mainly of social nature, undertaken by the member countries themselves. This presupposes that the Latin American countries will have programs which pursue these aims and in which the nation's own efforts are translated into mobilization and use of domestic resources and necessary institutional adjustments.

The basic principle of this Fund is not to create any illusions that it will provide a direct solution to the social requirements and problems of Latin America. The Fund will not act as a charitable institution but as a device contributing to the effort of such Latin American countries as are concerned with surmounting social obstacles to their economic progress.

Social progress is not a substitute for economic development. It is absurd to think that our countries can raise their people's living standards without first developing their capacity to produce. Such is, moreover, the historic experience in any system of economic organization. Every country that has tried to bring off the trick of raising living standards without improving the foundations of its national financial structure has only managed to create greater needs which, in the end, could not be met. Essentially, social progress results from greater production and better distribution.

In Latin America, there are countries that have experienced impressive rates of growth, but the fruits of such growth have favored primarily certain privileged groups that have frequently not even reinvested their profits in their own countries. There

are other countries which, as a result of misguided social advances, have destroyed, in an atmosphere of monetary instability, the sources of national investment and have dispersed the slight margins of well-being created by previous economic development. We Latin Americans should, on the basis of our own convictions and our own political concepts, and with the support of our own people, react against these two extreme evils.

The Special Inter-American Fund for Social Progress should be an invaluable instrument for fostering cooperation in the policies of those governments that are striving to accelerate social reform and yet are hampered by scant, poorly channeled resources or by impediments to balanced progress; the Fund should be the indispensable assistance which causes the national effort to proliferate, yet avoids the necessity of recourse to solutions projected into the future or which are incompatible with the democratic tradition; the Fund should help to guide the revolution facing Latin America in the continent's own actual conditions and convert it into an authentic image of its own people.

Perhaps the role of the Bank is best reflected in the words of a great American, Señor Pedro Beltrán, Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Peru, who stated at the closing session of the Bank's second annual Board of Governors Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, the following:

"I have the conviction that we still have time to take up and complete the work which the peoples of the Americas are awaiting. I also have the certainty that tomorrow would be too late. Happily, we all now have understood this. I have the conviction that in the Alianza para el Progreso the Inter-American Development Bank is going to be an increasingly useful tool.

"At this time there can be no doubt of the fundamental role which the bank is playing to bring our countries together and to work united in the knowledge that we are all pursuing the same objective. Joint action based on the sincere spirit of solidarity among our peoples is the only secure base from which success can be achieved.

"The fervent hope which should arise in all of us is that the

Family of American Nations should continue united. In carrying out our common efforts for the common goods, the Inter-American Bank will be decisive in that the philosophy with which it is inspired transforms it into not merely a financial entity but rather a collective organism dedicated to the spiritual and material progress of Latin America."

Act of Bogotá¹

Measures for Social Improvement and Economic Development within the Framework of Operation Pan American

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FORMULATION OF NEW MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION,

RECOGNIZING that the preservation and strengthening of free and democratic institutions in the American republics requires the acceleration of social and economic progress in Latin America adequate to meet the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Americas for a better life and to provide them the fullest opportunity to improve their status;

RECOGNIZING that the interests of the American republics are so inter-related that sound social and economic progress in each is of importance to all and that lack of it in any American republic may have serious repercussions in others;

COGNIZANT of the steps already taken by many American republics to cope with the serious economic and social problems confronting them, but convinced that the magnitude of these problems calls for redoubled efforts by governments and for a new and vigorous program of inter-American cooperation;

RECOGNIZING that economic development programs, which should be urgently strengthened and expanded, may have a delayed effect on social welfare, and that accordingly early measures are needed to cope with social needs;

RECOGNIZING that the success of a cooperative program of economic and social progress will require maximum self-help efforts on the part of the American republics and, in many cases, the improvement of existing institutions and practices, particularly in the fields of taxation, the ownership and use of land, education and training, health and housing;

BELIEVING it opportune to give further practical expression to the spirit of Operation Pan America by immediately enlarging the opportunities of the people of Latin America for social progress, thus strengthening their hopes for the future;

CONSIDERING it advisable to launch a program for social development, in which emphasis should be given to those measures that meet social needs and also promote increases in productivity and strengthen economic development,

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization of American States:

¹ Registered as Doc. CECE/III-70, Rev. of the Third Meeting of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation and approved by the Council of the Organization of American States at the meeting held on October 11, 1960.

I. MEASURES FOR SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT

An inter-American program for social development should be established which should be directed to the carrying out of the following measures of social improvement in Latin America, as considered appropriate in each country:

A. Measures for the improvement of conditions of rural living and land use

1. The examination of existing legal and institutional systems with respect to:
 - a. land tenure legislation and facilities with a view to ensuring a wider and more equitable distribution of the ownership of land, in a manner consistent with the objectives of employment, productivity and economic growth;
 - b. agricultural credit institutions with a view to providing adequate financing to individual farmers or groups of farmers;
 - c. tax systems and procedures and fiscal policies with a view to assuring equity of taxation and encouraging improved use of land, especially of privately-owned land which is idle.
2. The initiation or acceleration of appropriate programs to modernize and improve the existing legal and institutional framework to ensure better conditions of land tenure, extend more adequate credit facilities and provide increased incentives in the land tax structure.
3. The acceleration of the preparation of projects and programs for:
 - a. land reclamation and land settlement, with a view to promoting more widespread ownership and efficient use of land, particularly of unutilized or under-utilized land;
 - b. the increase of the productivity of land already in use; and
 - c. the construction of farm-to-market and access roads.
4. The adoption or acceleration of other government service programs designed particularly to assist the small farmer, such as new or improved marketing organizations; extension services; research and basic surveys; and demonstration, education, and training facilities.

B. Measures for the improvement of housing and community facilities

1. The examination of existing policies in the field of housing and community facilities, including urban and regional planning, with a view to improving such policies, strengthening public institutions and promoting private initiative and participation in programs in these fields. Special consideration should be given to encouraging financial institutions to invest in low-cost housing on a long-term basis and in building and construction industries.
2. The strengthening of the existing legal and institutional framework for mobilizing financial resources to provide better housing and related facilities for the people and to create new institutions for this purpose when

necessary. Special consideration should be given to legislation and measures which would encourage the establishment and growth of:

- a. private financing institutions, such as building and loan associations;
- b. institutions to insure sound housing loans against loss;
- c. institutions to serve as a secondary market for home mortgages;
- d. institutions to provide financial assistance to local communities for the development of facilities such as water supply, sanitation and other public works.

Existing national institutions should be utilized, wherever practical and appropriate, in the application of external resources to further the development of housing and community facilities.

3. The expansion of home building industries through such measures as the training of craftsmen and other personnel, research, the introduction of new techniques, and the development of construction standards for low and medium-cost housing.
4. The lending of encouragement and assistance to programs, on a pilot basis, for aided self-help housing, for the acquisition and subdivision of land for low-cost housing developments, and for industrial housing projects.

C. Measures for the improvement of educational systems and training facilities

1. The re-examination of educational systems, giving particular attention to:
 - a. the development of modern methods of mass education for the eradication of illiteracy;
 - b. the adequacy of training in the industrial arts and sciences with due emphasis on laboratory and work experience and on the practical application of knowledge for the solution of social and economic problems;
 - c. the need to provide instruction in rural schools not only in basic subjects but also in agriculture, health, sanitation, nutrition, and in methods of home and community improvement;
 - d. the broadening of courses of study in secondary schools to provide the training necessary for clerical and executive personnel in industry, commerce, public administration, and community services;
 - e. specialized trade and industrial education related to the commercial and industrial needs of the community;
 - f. vocational agricultural instruction;
 - g. advanced education of administrators, engineers, economists, and other professional personnel of key importance to economic development.

D. Measures for the improvement of public health

1. The re-examination of programs and policies of public health, giving particular attention to:
 - a. strengthening the expansion of national and local health services, especially those directed to the reduction of infant mortality;

- b. the progressive development of health insurance systems, including those providing for maternity, accident and disability insurance, in urban and rural areas;
- c. the provision of hospital and health service in areas located away from main centers of population;
- d. the extension of public medical services to areas of exceptional need;
- e. the strengthening of campaigns for the control or elimination of communicable diseases with special attention to the eradication of malaria;
- f. the provision of water supply facilities for purposes of health and economic development;
- g. the training of public health officials and technicians;
- h. the strengthening of programs of nutrition for low-income groups.

E. Measures for the mobilization of domestic resources

1. This program shall be carried out within the framework of the maximum creation of domestic savings and of the improvement of fiscal and financial practices;
2. The equity and effectiveness of existing tax schedules, assessment practices and collection procedures shall be examined with a view to providing additional revenue for the purpose of this program;
3. The allocation of tax revenues shall be reviewed, having in mind an adequate provision of such revenues to the areas of social development mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.

**II. CREATION OF A SPECIAL FUND FOR
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

1. The delegations of the governments of the Latin American republics welcome the decision of the Government of the United States to establish a special inter-American fund for social development, with the Inter-American Development Bank to become the primary mechanism for the administration of the fund.
2. It is understood that the purpose of the special fund would be to contribute capital resources and technical assistance on flexible terms and conditions, including repayment in local currency and the relending of repaid funds, in accordance with appropriate and selective criteria in the light of the resources available, to support the efforts of the Latin American countries that are prepared to initiate or expand effective institutional improvements and to adopt measures to employ efficiently their own resources with a view to achieving greater social progress and more balanced economic growth.

III. MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Special Committee,

HAVING IN VIEW Resolution VII adopted at the Seventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs expressing the need for the maximum

contribution of member countries in hemisphere cooperation in the struggle against underdevelopment, in pursuance of the objectives of Operation Pan America,

EXPRESSES ITS CONVICTION

1. That within the framework of Operation Pan America the economic development of Latin America requires prompt action of exceptional breadth in the field of international cooperation and domestic effort comprising:
 - a. additional public and private financial assistance on the part of capital exporting countries of America, Western Europe, and international lending agencies within the framework of their charters, with special attention to:
 1. the need for loans on flexible terms and conditions, including, whenever advisable in the light of the balance of payments situation of individual countries, the possibility of repayment in local currency,
 2. the desirability of the adequate preparation and implementation of development projects and plans, within the framework of the monetary, fiscal and exchange policies necessary for their effectiveness, utilizing as appropriate the technical assistance of inter-American and international agencies,
 3. the advisability, in special cases, of extending foreign financing for the coverage of local expenditures;
 - b. mobilization of additional domestic capital, both public and private;
 - c. technical assistance by the appropriate international agencies in the preparation and implementation of national and regional Latin American development projects and plans;
 - d. the necessity for developing and strengthening credit facilities for small and medium private business, agriculture and industry.

RECOMMENDS:

1. That special attention be given to an expansion of long-term lending, particularly in view of the instability of exchange earnings of countries exporting primary products and of the unfavorable effect of the excessive accumulation of short- and medium-term debt on continuing and orderly economic development.
2. That urgent attention be given to the search for effective and practical ways, appropriate to each commodity, to deal with the problem of the instability of exchange earnings of countries heavily dependent upon the exportation of primary products.

IV. MULTILATERAL COOPERATION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Special Committee,

CONSIDERING the need for providing instruments and mechanisms for the implementation of the program of inter-American economic and social co-

operation which would periodically review the progress made and propose measures for further mobilization of resources,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council undertake to organize annual consultative meetings to review the social and economic progress of member countries, to analyze and discuss the progress achieved and the problems encountered in each country, to exchange opinions on possible measures that might be adopted to intensify further social and economic progress, within the framework of Operation Pan America, and to prepare reports on the outlook for the future. Such annual meetings should begin with an examination by experts and terminate with a session at the ministerial level.
2. That the Council of the Organization of American States convene within 60 days of the date of this Act a special meeting of senior government representatives to find ways of strengthening and improving the ability of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to render effective assistance to governments with a view to achieving the objectives enumerated below, taking into account the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina in Document CECE/III-13:
 - a. To further the economic and social development of Latin American countries;
 - b. To promote trade between the countries of the Western Hemisphere as well as between them and extra-continental countries;
 - c. To facilitate the flow of capital and the extension of credits to the countries of Latin America both from the Western Hemisphere and from extra-continental sources.
3. The special meeting shall:
 - a. Examine the existing structure of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and of the units of the Secretariat of the Organization of American States working in the economic and social fields, with a view to strengthening and improving the Inter-American Economic and Social Council;
 - b. Determine the means of strengthening inter-American economic and social cooperation by an administrative reform of the Secretariat, which should be given sufficient technical, administrative and financial flexibility for the adequate fulfillment of its tasks;
 - c. Formulate recommendations designed to assure effective coordination between the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and other agencies offering technical advice and services in the Western Hemisphere;
 - d. Propose procedures designed to establish effective liaison of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and other regional American organizations with other international organizations for the purpose

of study, discussion and consultation in the fields of international trade and financial and technical assistance;

- e. And formulate appropriate recommendations to the Council of the Organization of American States.

In approving the Act of Bogotá the Delegations to the Special Committee, convinced that the people of the Americas can achieve a better life only within the democratic system, renew their faith in the essential values which lie at the base of Western civilization, and re-affirm their determination to assure the fullest measure of well-being to the people of the Americas under conditions of freedom and respect for the supreme dignity of the individual.

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